MERCHANISM AND AND COUNTY

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1867.

SET Mr. HENRY M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Teonessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samira D. Lewis.

STAM. ISLAM. E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wx. H. Whid, John Collins, James Decimo, J. Hambirt, R. S. James, Thos. B. Nics, R. W. Monknoo, E. W. Willer, Ws. L. Watnerland, Add. H. Carson, D. K. McShins, Biox. F. Swain, T. Ashnan, and P. Davis.

STAM. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Chelinash, Ohlo, is our general soliceting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chille, Ground Morsin, and Richard Leare. Receipts of either will be good.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John C. Hays, of California, surveyor general of ies W. Mandeville, of California, surveyor gen

KANSAS AFFAIRS AGAIN.-STRIKING AT IMA

GINARY FOES.-THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. The readers of the Union have already been apprized of the action of the late democratic convention of Kansas, of its hearty approval of the course thus far pursued by Gov. Walker, and of its declaration of an earnest, honest intention to adhere to those broad, national, constitutional principles which alone can give peace to the Territory, prosperity to her people, and permanency to her institutions. The tone of the democratic press of Kansas, and the advices which have been received within a few days from leading pro-slavery men of the Territory, afford the most ample assurance that in the proceedings of the convention we have a faithful reflection of the sentiments and wishes of the national democracy of Kansas. We feel satisfied that, if the true dition of affairs had been known at an earlier day, the censuring resolutions adopted by the Georgia and Mississippi democratic State conventions would never have been offered-if offered at all-in the shape which they now appear on the record, and that we should also have been spared many hasty judgments, intemperate expressions, and unfounded conclusions which not a few of our southern cotemporaries have fallen into through a want of correct information, or a misapprehension of the facts

Hasty action, if not attended with fatal conse quences, is generally followed by results of a peculiarly embarrassing character, to be repented of when the mischief is done, and the entering wedges of distrust and disagreement have partly completed their work. Without waiting to ascertain what the real wishes of the people of Kansas were, or for the action of the constitutional convention, or for the action of the democratic territorial convention which was to pass judgment upon the official course of Governor Walker, and while the whole of abolitiondom was ringing with the most bitter and malignant denunciations of every federal officer in the Territory, a large number of southern presse opened their batteries upon a man in whose long and brilliant public career we have an uninterrupted manifestation of something more substantial than a mere friendly feeling for southern interests and southern institutions, and whose greatest political triumphs have been triumphs in the cause of constitutional rights and the equality of the States. The fire once opened, in too many instances judgment, common sense, facts, appeals, and arguments have been lost sight of in the din and confusion occasioned by this uncalled-for and scandalous waste of saltpetre : and in the heat and strife of the battle the guns have been as often pointed at real friends as imaginary foes. A few of our most extreme southern friends are determined not no quit their arms-not to emerge from the sulphurous smoke, although the conceded masters of an unopposed field. They deal the fiercest blows against traitors they cannot see or feel and push and thrust at airy phantoms as if old and scarred veterans of the national democracy were now engaged in an infamous plot to abolish the institution of slavery, to lead the cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco planters into northern captivity, and to place the rich, teeming, generous, glorious South under the tender surveillance and affectionate guardianship of Horace Greeley, Joshua Giddings, Lloyd Garrison, and John Bell.

alluded to, although at the time they had not seen the President's instructions to Governor Walker, and consequently could not tell whether he had lived up to, exceeded, or had fallen short of these instructions ; neither could they tell whether the governor was acting in accordance with or opposition to the public sentiment and wishes of the Territory. A few, in a spirit of indiscriminate censure, have been unjust and ungracious enough to make the President of the United States the object of their querulous remarks and complaints. We are told that the President owes nense debt of gratitude to the South, which must now be paid; and, if paid in the way indicated by his hot-headed advisers, would lead to the sac rifice of the great principle of popular sovereignty which the people of Kansas are now manfully struggling to reduce to successful practice. And we are more told, in so many words, that it is to the South, and not to the North, that the President must look for counsel; for, while he received from the latter section of the Union the electoral votes of only four States, fourteen southern States stood unflinchingly by him in the last great battle for the Union and the constitution. The facts of the case are correctly stated, and are fully appreciated; but while all honor is due to the democracy of the South for their noble, heroic, and constant devotion to those enduring principles which have made us a free, prosperous, and powerful nation, it should not be forgotten that if the northern democracy have suffered disasters and defeats, those reverses are directly traceable to their loyalty to the constitution, and their unfaltering, unflinching, and self sacrificing regard for the rights of the South.

Within two or three years, the ranks of the northern democracy have been greatly thinned by death and desertion; but these were the casualties of a righteous war, and of a war, too, let it be remembered, that was undertaken with patriotic spirit and prosecuted with indomitable courage, for the constitutional rights of the South.

We may say in conclusion, and it gives us great pleasure to make the statement, that the misapprechension of many of our southern cotemporaries in regard to the real condition of things in Kansas is rapidly disappearing under the weight of accumulating evidence which no reasonable person will venture to dispute. The article which appears in our stitution. The facts of the case are correctly

columns to-day, copied from the Cassville (Georgia) Standard, is proof to the point. The following from the Cincinnati Enquirer contains several statements which are worthy of careful consideration :

ments which are worthy of careful consideration:

"An overwhelming majority of the people now go with Walker for a constitution which shall be submitted to the whole people of the Territory. The southern proslavery men are satisfied with Walker. Elmore, formerly of Alabama; Stringfellow, one of the leaders of the so-called border-ruffians; the settlers from South Carolina, Georgia, and the South generally, declare their entire satisfaction with the course of the governor. So do Doniphan and Atchison; Woodward, of South Carolina, a few years ago one of the ablest representatives from South Carolina in Congress, and an intimate friend of Mr. Calhoun; Lecompte, Isaacks, and Whitfield all sustain Walker's course.

South Carolina in Congress, and an intimate friend of Mr. Calhoun; Lecompte, Isaacks, and Whitfield all sustain Walker's course.

"The Missouri people on the border, who have large interests in Kansas, also approve Walker's programme. And even the black-republicans—the Topekaites—have been completely subdued by the skilful management of this shrewd, bold, and practical statesman. Quite recently, Gov. Walker, dispensing with all military or other aid, went to Topeka, mingled freely with the people, discussed political questions with them, and in several popular contests triumphed over the disaffected and dissatisfied, the great mass of the people recognising the justice, equity, and wisdom of his course. We are assured, by the very best authorities, that Gov. Walker would carry the Territory by a vote approaching so near to unanimity, that it would be quite uscless for his opponents to hold a poll.

"Now, we think that such results as these are the best proof of the wisdom of the policy and the efficiency of the means employed by the government. 'The tree is judged by its fruits.' The people of Kansas are the best judges of their own institutions and politics. If they are satisfied and pleased, we do not see with what right and propriety the politicians and conventions of Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina can find fault with him. In the convention which met on the 3d July, at Lecompton, there was an overwhelming majority of southern and proslavery men. That body embraced all the ultra southern

there was an overwhelming majority of southern and pro-slavery men. That body embraced all the ultra southern men in the Territory. They declared unanimously thei confidence in Governor Walker, their full approval of hi-policy, and, by forty-two to one, supported, the proposi-tion that the constitution of Kansas should be submitted to the people. Who now shall go between the people of Kansas and their own constitution and government. to the people. Who now shall go between the people to the people. Who now shall go between the people their own constitution and government Where is the democrat, North or South, who will dare t deny to this people the right of determining the conditions and policy of their own institutions? Shall Kans be ruled and controlled in South Carolina and Massach be taken the taken we citizens? Shall her people be deni setts, or by its own citizens? Shall her people be den the rights which have been enjoyed and exercised by

HON. JAMES F. DOWDELL.

The gallant fight which this faithful and zealor champion of democratic principles is making deserves special commendation. This particular notic of his exertions is no disparagement to the effective labors of the other able and worthy democratic leaders in Alabama, for his is the only district in that State that seems to be seriously contested by the mow-nothings as a regular organized opposition.

Mr. Dowdell was elected to Congress in 1853 fro district that was decidedly democratic. He was an active and conspicuous participant in the great neasures of the Thirty-third Congress, including the Nebraska-Kansas bill, of which he was an effective advocate. In 1854 the Alabama legislature redistricted the State, and under the new arrangement Mr. Dowdell found himself thrown in a district with a clear majority against the democratic party of over two thousand. The return of a democrat from such a district was considered hopeless. Few democrats would have had the courage to even contest such a district. But Mr. Dowdell was not the man to shrink from a struggle with the enemies of democracy, even when the advantages seemed to be so greatly in their favor. Fully conscious of the strength and justice of his cause, and encouraged by the earnest approval and warm solicitations of his constituents, he entered the contest. The opposition affected to ridicule his presumption. They nominated as their candidate Thomas H. Watts, esq., a strong man and an experienced politician. They thoroughly canvassed the district together, and at the election Mr. Dowdell distanced his competitor by about five hundred

against such formidable odds is the very highest compliment to the influence and power of Mr. Dowdell before the people. He is now engaged in another hotly-contested canvass. His competitor is Thomas J. Judge, esq., upon whom the opposition are rallying with all their might. But the election of Mr. Dowdell is anticipated with entire confidence. His success now will confirm his strength as a champion of the people, and be an effectual death-blow to the anti-democratic organization in his district

During the four terms that Mr. D. has served i ongress, he has won a high character for talents integrity, and entire reliability as a national legislator. The people of his district will honor themselves by continuing him in Congress, which they will doubtless do as long as he will consent to serve

L. Q. C. LAMAR, ESQ.

This gentleman, who received the nomination for Congress in the first district of Mississippi, is (says the Memphis Appeal) a Georgian by birth, a nephew of General Mirabeau B. Lamar, one of the early governors of Texas, and inherits in an eminent degree the talents and earnestness for which that family was so remarkable. Mr. Lamar has been a resident of Mississippi only a few years, but during that time has gathered around him a large circle of ardent personal and political friends, who will be gratified that he now has a field and an opportunity to display talents which have not been generally known to the people of Mississippi.

WHO ARE THE SUPPORTERS OF GOV. WALKER A Kansas correspondent of a New York paper writes on the 7th instant :

DEPARTMENT NEWS

STATE DEPARTMENT

tion of the Yangtaze, Kenng, Ch my previous communications on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Yangtsze, Keang, n which the detail was given of the concess the Chinese authorities for that purpose, I now have to announce, that, in addition to a light-vessel which has been on its station for more than a year, a beacon has been reared of brick-work, 70 feet high, situated on the main land, and the eight iron buoys, ordered by me from Europe, have arrived, and are being placed in the most desirable spots to insure greater safety to inward and out-ward-bound vessels. The work has been completed as well as its novelty and other embarrassing circums would admit. The entire cost has been nineteen the five hundred dollars, equal in American money to about thirty-one thousand dollars. A very competent man ha had charge of the light-vessel from the beginning, and a series of tidal, wind and current observations have been

This work is now as complete as is intended, and ins much as it is a result often before undertaken, but never accomplished, I feel gratified at a success which must ren der less frequent the great destruction of life and property heretofore incident to the navigation of this

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. Crystalizableness of the Juice of the Chinese Sugar Cane. - In letter to the Patent Office, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, writes that he had put Mr. Wray's crystalized sugar, and a lot of his obtained from Mr. Wainwright's plants, into the hands of the microscopic department of he Boston Society of Natural History, and that a report would soon be made on the nature of this sugar. ackson looked with a microscope at the cryst were rhombic prisms, or of the cane-sugar type, which is contrary to the opinion expressed by Dr. A. A. Hays, who contends that they are nothing but grape sugar, which occurs in cubes, and not in rhombic prisms. Pro-fessors Bacon and Cook and Dr. Shaw are the committee

Compensation of Registers and Receivers of Public Money. By the act of Congress approved April 20, 1818, the aual compensation of registers and receivers of the land offices was fixed at five hundred dollars each, with a com mission of one per cent. each on all moneys received and receipted for, provided the whole amount should not exceed for any one year the sum of three thousand dollars. Under the provisions of this act, an officer receiving a temporary appointment during the recess of the Senate would be en-titled to his maximum of commissions for such temporary service, a new service commencing from the date of the con-firmation of his appointment by the Senate. Thus, if serving one month temporarily before receiving the confirma of the Senate, a commission of two per cent. would be paid for one year's service. Believing that it was not the intention of Congress that the commission for any one year, to whomsoever paid, should exceed in the whole the sum of \$2,500, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his annual report, recommended to Congress further legislation on the subject, so as to restrict the ommissions of these officers to a quarterly pro rata allow ance of the maximum of \$2,500 per annum, their compensation, both for sales and commissions, to commence and be calculated from the time they enter on the dis charge of their duties. No action, however, was taken

THE LATE SECRETARY MARCY.

We are permitted to lay before the public the suboined interesting correspondence. It will speak for

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1857.

The undersigned, clerks in the Department of State, cannot allow the official relation which they have held towards you to terminate without expressing their high sense of your courtesy and kindness, of the admirable example which you have been to them of an indefatigable public servant, and of the honor which they are sensible of desiring from an association with you in the depart. of deriving from an association with you in the department when its business, according to the universal ver dict of your contemporaries, which they are sure posterity will confirm, has been most faithfully, ably, and suc

They pray you to accept their best wishes for the pro-

cation of your useful life, and	for your future
happiness.	
W. Hunter,	Francis Markoe,
Edw'd Stubbs,	R. S. Chew,
James S. Mackie,	George J. Abbot
Edmund Flagg.	H. D. Johnson,
R. W. Young,	Alex'r Dimitry,
A. H. Derrick,	W. C. Reddall,
J. P. Polk.	R. S. Chilton,
George Chipman,	Wm. E. Stubbs,
Wm. J. Bromwell,	William Hogan,
H. D. J. Pratt,	H. C. McLaugh
George Bartle,	Jno. C. Nevins,
Thos, C. Cox,	Ferd. Jefferson.
W. P. Faherty,	
the Hon Warren T Mann	ACCORDING TO THE OWNER OF

To the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The assurance of kindly sentiments and ersonal regard contained in your letter of the 3d instant personal regard contained in your fetter of the 3d instant was, I assure you, most welcome to me. With your respectful deportment towards me personally, and as the head of the department, your ready and cheerful compliance with my requests, and your fidelity and ability in the discharge of your duties to the public, I had every reason to be well satisfied. In these, and, indeed, in all respects, your conduct has merited a strong expression of my approbation. If everything has not been done in the department, while I was there, which the obligations of public duty imposed or the country had a right to expect, I am quite sure that the delinquency is in no degree impittable to the clerks; but if the judgment of the country shall be, as you anticipate, that the business has been faithfully, ably, and successfully administered, it would be unjust as well as ungrateful in me not to assign to you a liberal share in such gratifying commendation.

As the end of my service approached, I contemplated the event in the confident belief that it would not be attended by any circumstance which could excite a feeling

tended by any circumstance which could excite a feeling of regret on my part; but in this anticipation I confess I overlooked the severance of the personal ties which had been formed by our official relation. In that relation you won my regard and esteem, and, whatever may be your destiny in life, be assured you will have my best wishes for your welfern.

r your welfare.

With sentiments of esteem and affection, I am sincers

W. L. MARCY. ly yours, &c., W. L. MARCY.
To Messrs. W. Hunter, and others, of the Departme
of State, Washington, D. C.

HON. A. R. WRIGHT.

The democratic papers of the fifth district of Georgia speak in the highest terms of their candidate for Congress, Hon. A. R. Wright. We copy the following from the Georgia Platform:

"Nothing that we could say would make our readers of the fifth district better acquainted with Judge Wright than what they are. He has for many years resided among them, and his brilliant talents, soul-stirring elo-quence, and high moral worth areas familiar with them as among them, and his brilliant talents, soul-stirring eloquence, and high moral worth areas familiar with them as
household gods. For many years he was the presiding
judge of the Cherokee judicial circuit, in which honorable
position he sustained himself with great credit, impartially
administering the laws of the land. Before and since he
left the bench, he has been one of the leading practitioners
at the bar. As an advocate, he has but few equals, and no
superiors. With a mind well stored with a general fund
of information, intimately acquainted with the law, and
with a genial nature and burning eloquence, he has been
able to wield an influence before the juries of his country
almost miraculous. He was one of the first men in the
State who openly combatted the heresies of know-nothingism; and from that day till this, whenever an occasion presented itself, has his unrivalled eloquence been
heard in advocacy of civil liberty and the freedom of
conscience. Judge Wright is a bold and fearless debater,
and if elected, of which there is not a shadow of doubt,
the South will have in him upon the floor of Congress
one of her ablest defenders."

see railroad last Friday on their way to the Virginia Springs. Most of them were from Mississippi and the far South, and destined to the Montgomery White Sulphur, the Greenbrier White Sulphur, and the Rockbridge Alum

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

The following paragraphs appear in the St. Louis

THE ANTI-WALKER RESOLUTIONS OF THE GEORRepublican of Thursday last:

GIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

"The preparations for the Utah expedition are going on with great zeal at Fort Leavenworth. It is understood that the troops will be sent out in three divisions, so that they may encamp at different points, and thereby be sure of an abundance of grass for the horses and cattle. Gen. Harney will soon be prepared to move at the head of the whole force, and we have no doubt of his being able to render a good account of himself, whether in Utah or elsewhere. Up to Monday last, to which time our advices reach, nothing had been heard from Col. Sumner's comreach, nothing had been heard from Col. Sumner's con mand, except that he was within some fifteen miles of Ash Hollow.

The Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Con pany, yesterday brought to this city 221 troops, destined for Utah. They were from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylva-nia, and were under command of Capt. Duncan, United States rifles. The other officers accompanying were Capt. Anderson, 2d dragoons; Lieut. Jackson, rifles; and Lieut. Lee, 2d cavalry. These troops were at once placed on American, 2d trageous; Leett Jackson, rifle; and Lieut. Lee, 2d cavalry. These troops were at once placed on the Pacific railroad cars, and left at 3 p. m., for Jefferson City by rail, and thence to Fort Leavenworth by the lightning line. They are mostly recruits, and will be assigned to companies en route to Utah on their arrival at Fort Leavenworth."

THE CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA

The Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard of last Saturday's issue has the following cheering intelligence " Our information from the first and sixth congres "Our information from the first and sixth congressional districts is of the most cheering character. Messrs. Shaw and Scales are evidently on the tide of success. Their powerful efforts are telling on the reeling and disorganized forces of the opposition. Let every democrat and anti-know-nothing but seek, and this day will be out. We must look for a close vote, but incessant effort and a full vote will insure us the victory. "Remember that free suffrage is to be voted for on the same day that members of Congress will be elected. Thursday, the 6th day of August. Do not forget the day; do not forget free suffrage; do not forget the democratic candidates for Congress in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth districts."

"SOUTHERN PARTY."

Not a few of our exchanges are urging the speedy for ation of what they see fit to term a southern party, with a view to (for we can form no other conclusion) the disso lution of this blood-bought and glorious Union. Some plausible reasons are given in vindication of such a course on the part of the parties in question, which amounts to nothing but empty declamation.

In times past, patriotic, great, and pure men foresa that evil spirits would arise and that difficulties would naturally present themselves in the administration of the government. They also saw that geographical issues would be presented that would in all human probability shake our political fabric as with an earthquake. Ther it was they wisely and prayerfully admonished their countrymen to bear patiently with each other, and under any circumstances not to let sectional interests wean the from the important and mighty interests of the Union.

Washington, the saviour of our liberties, ever adn shed his countrymen to look upon the Union as the palladium of our liberties, and the great foundation of our individual happiness and prosperity. The old hero of th Hermitage gave utterance to the same principles—a fact which has rendered his name immortal among men.

Henry Clay, the lion-hearted statesman of the West whose name will be remembered by all generations, cherished the same pure and holy sentiments. So have nearly all the great and good sages of the past and preswe not hope that the patriotic of coming generations will be governed in like manner! So mote

At present there is no just cause for a dissolution of the "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" holds perfectly good in this, as it was intended to hold good in

The South should at all times be amply prepared to asert, maintain, and defend her sacred rights against the dightest aggression, let it come from what source it may. On this point she cannot be too jealous or watchful. God himself is jealous of his rights, and he has little or no respect for a people who will permit themselves to be oppressed without cause. Then, while we repudiate and re-pulse all aggression on the part of the North, let us be careful not to ignore and blot out the only true national party now in existence both North and South, for such a course of action would be worse than self-murder. To ignore the democratic party at this time by the establishment of southern faction would result in death and destruction to the South and her interests, and would, finally, be the means of blotting out the whole nation, and cause to become a by-word among her sister nations. At this time we have ample evidence from all parts of the North that reaction is constantly going on highly favorable to the South, as well as to the whole country. Mr. Buchanan has fully gained the confidence and respect of all law-abiding people, of every party, from Maine to the gold-capped hills of California. Our President is, in fact. the man for the times, and just so soon as the difficulties in Kansas shall be settled, as doubtless they soon will be, "black republicanism" will grow insignificant and become sensibly less until its identity will be entirely lost sight of, and its infamy no longer feared. This being the case, where is the necessity for a southern party to protect southern rights! In our opinion, these rights can better be taken care of in the Union than out of it. When the South lays aside the great democratic party in order to setablish a southern sectional, political organization, we shall have disunion North and South-the very thing umbitious and designing spirits are longing for.

Such experiments should never be mentioned among rational and thinking beings, but, on the contrary, should be repudiated by true national men of all political creeds The time has come when it behooves us to ponder well our course, and adopt the parting advice of the Father of his Country, "indignantly frown upon every attempt to excite one section of our countrymen against the other or to weaken the ties that bind together its various

The democracy, as a party, is now the greatest pre ventive to the destruction of the Union; consequently we call on all good men in North Louisiana (at the coming election) to stand by her, disregardless of former parts ties, or feelings. To destroy this Union you must first strike down the democratic party as a great national of ranization. Will you do it is a question of grave and What true friend of Columbia's solemn importance ? fair land is ready to take such a step ? Where is the democrat, North or South, who is prepared to abandon the thirty-one stars and stripes, simply to gratify momentary spirit of disapprobation towards a party nearly demolished by a happy tide of circumstances, brought about by the elect on and inauguration James Bochanan of Pennsylvania a man who has nobly weathered so many political storms, and so often moores (in company with such spirits as Polk, and scores of other just as pure) the ship of State into the haven of security, and afforded peace and happiness to the country, at home and abroad. What noble southern heart is ready and prepared to forsake the generous national men found in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, who have, year after year, fought manfully and firmly to naintain the rights of the South under the constitution While at the North last summer (in old Tamman)

Hall) we denounced black republicanism and all its sis-ter isms with all the might we could summon and command, during which time we were sustained and cheered on by the national democracy, who were ever ready to hear and defend a speaker from the South. Can we afford to cast off such material? We answer nay. Then, in conclusion, let our motto be "the Union;" and while others howl and gnash their teeth, let democracy, supported by the constitution and the right of justice, movonward and upward. This done, our example will be-come the watch-word of millions, while sectional agitators will be forgotten, unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

A terrible death occurred on the night of the 4th is Chicago. A rocket entered the window of a house on Clark street, and struck Mrs Sarah A. Smith in the centre of the forehead, entering about six inches, and from ap-pearances exploding within the cavity of the skull, of course killing her instantly. From the Casaville (Ga.) Stan

In to-day's paper will be found the latter portion of th proceedings of the late democratic convention. We regret that we can't give our approval to the whole of the plat-form adopted. We shall support the nominee because we have confidence in the man, believing him capable honest, and a firm supporter of the Buchanan adminis tration ; in fact, we are heart and hand with the convenion in all their acts except in their resolution co Gov. Walker. This we think premature, unwise, and not in accordance with the Kansas-Nebraska bill, upon the principles of which our present party organizati

confidence of the South, and of the conservative masses of the American people, than Gov. Walker. No man did more to bring about the Texas annexation than he did. Long a senator from Mississippi, he was always found true to the constitutional rights of the South. As Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Polk, he made a character as a financier equal to that of any man who had ever filled that important position, since which time he has filled that important position, since which time he has been enjoying the confidence of his party to an extent unsurpassed by any man in the North; and up to the time of his appointment as governor of Kansas there was no one outside the ranks of black republicans who could or had sold one word reflecting upon his character as a sound, national democrat. His ap-His appointment met with the almost unanimous approval of the South. If, then, his character has thus been above suspicion for so long a time, it would seem that the evidence of his corruption and treason to his party must be found in his acts as governor. To pass udgment upon these acts we must inquire into the object

f his mission to that Territory.

It was to see the laws executed and restore peace to the Perritory. These were his only duties. Has he not done his whole duty, and nothing more? He has gone and sided with the regularly-constituted legislature, and to restore peace he has gone to the disturbers and talked to the most patriotic strain; he has told them plainly what was their duty, and urged them in the most eloquent and soul-stirring appeals to do it, and save the Union. Has he done anything more than this? If he has we ask for some one to point it out. We have read his inaugural, and, as a southern man, as a Georgian, and as one who loves the Union and the constitution, we can't see it. Does it not seem strange to those who condemn him that the pro-slavery papers of Kansas, those who know what he has done, and under what circum-stances, are giving him their hearty support, while all abolitiondom is out in the vilest abuse of him and his

The truth is he is steering between the two extremes : ne is neither making Kansas a slave nor a free State; he is doing his duty; he is carrying out the great principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bills—that the people shall rule; he is following the instructions of Mr. Buchanan and cabinet, at whose head is the great and noble veter of democracy, Lewis Cass, associated with a majority of of southern men. He is working for the whole country, not for the North, nor the South, and therefore you find the abolitionists of the North who hate the Union, and the disunionists of the South who, for a different reason have the same object in view, heaping upon him all the abuse which human language can express. But let them rave on; the people are right, and will never follow them; the yeomanry of the country, the industrious and and honest farmer, meachanic, and merchant, can still appreciate the good of the Union, and will never blindly folthose office-fattened demagogues who will profess anything that the stalls of office may ever be open unto

We believe Walker is doing his duty, and that he will continue to do so, and that peace will again be given to the people of Kansas, and that she will finally be admit-ted into the Union with such a constitution as the major-ity of her people will approve, and, be that slave or free, satisfied. All we ask is that the people allowed to decide for themselves. That is republican : that is right, and no one ought to grumble. We have every confidence in the integrity, nationality, and sound states manship of Mr. Buchanan, and no set of men can lead us into opposition to his administration unless he shall herr-AFTER do some act not in accordance with his past poitical course and the principles enunciated in his inaugural, and, while we shall support Judge Brown with all our cal, we are determined not to give our consent to the adoption of any line of policy by which we shall be alienated from our friends of the North, thus forming a sec tional party, and do away with all hope for the Union.

THE PUBLIC MONEY .- MORE DEVELOPMENTS. It seems that the defaulter Gibson was not the only one f the black-republican State officers who has been speculating and banking upon the public money. The late Attorney General Kimball also took a hand in private speculation. Soon after he was elected, he opened a roker's office in Cleveland with borrowed money from the treasury. This fact is thus set forth in the report made by the black-republican finance investigating committee to the last State legislature. The extract will be nd on page 19. It is as follows:

consisting of the late attorney general, (now deceased, and his brother-in-law, Philo Chamberlain, was fermed last spring, (1856,) and, soon after its formation, obtained of the treasurer a deposite of about \$20.000. "The firm of Kimball & Co., bankers, of Cleveland, do the treasurer a deposite of about \$30,000 of public funds, with the understanding, as the committee learn from the treasurer, that it should be repaid, if required, to meet the July interest. No part of the deposite has been paid, December 15, 1856; it had then increased."

Gibson very likely had a share in that speculation, and most probably connected with Tom Ford, the blackrepublican lieutenant-governor, who has been doing an xtensive business in western lands. Whether there are any more of the republican State officers mixed up in hese speculations remain to be seen. Their honesty, we doubt not, is about on a par. They knew their time was short at the public crib, and they went in for making all the money possible in the brief space allotted to them by the people, before the inevitable return of the democracy to power. Their friends were also largely favored under the Breslin-Gibson reign:

"The report of their own smelling committee shows, oo, that a fusion firm of Canfield & Ladd, in the inland own of Medina, were favored with \$10,000, without bond r script for security. To show who were the favored

town of Medina, were favored with \$10,000, without bond or script for security. To show who were the favored ones we copy from their own report:

"March 14, 1856, there were in the treasury evidences of indebtedness of the Seneca County (Gilsson's) Bank, \$134,617; also of Tomb, Huss & Co., Tiffin, (another Gibson concern.) \$34,000. November 1, 1856, the Seneca County Bank owed the State \$25,500; Tomb, Huss, & Co., \$17,500; Kimball & Co., Cleveland, \$30,000; Bartlett & Smith, Columbus, \$50,000."

From the New York Day Book. HON JAMES GUTHRIE

We learn that the Hon. James Guthrie is now in this city, and we also observe that the common council is taking measures for extending to him the use of the overnor's room. In the board of aldermen last evening Alderman Clancy offered the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted :

"Whereas the Hon. James Guthrie, late Secretary of the Treasury, is now on a visit to this city; and whereas the distinguished ability and stern integrity with which he has administered the financial affairs of the nation en-title him to the profound respect and lasting gratitude of the commercial metropelis of the Union: therefore "Resolved, That the use of the governor's room he ten-dered to the Hon. James Guthrie, in which to receive the respects of his fellow-citizens." "Whereas the Hon. James Guthrie, late Secretary of

We trust that Mr. Guthrie will accept this offer of the

common council, and allow his fellow-citizens of New York city the pleasure of meeting him face to face. We are confident no public man ever retired from an official sition with more credit to himself, or more honor to he country, than Mr. Guthrie. The rigid integrity and prudent statesmanship of Mr. Guthrie are known and ap-preciated by all classes, and we would suggest to the mer-chants the propriety of extending to Mr. Guthrie, while in the city, some substantial mark of approbation. FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The telegraph furnishes us with the following a idition al intelligence by the steamer Anglo-Saxon, which arrived at Quebec from Liverpool on Saturday last :

voluminous accounts confirmatory of the telegraphic a nouncement of the mutiny in the Indian army. The database somewhat less alarming than the bare telegraphic accounts of the movement, which would be confined to Delhi.

Delhi.

Troops were marching from every side against the town mutineers in the Punjaub, and every precaution had been taken to trample out the first spark of treason.

Meerut and Delhi were placed under martial law, and the native princes were sending contingents to the British forces and to Meerut. The native troops had murdered every officer on whom they could lay their hands at Delhi. It was supposed that Mr. Fraser, the commissioner, had fallen, with many men, women, and children. The mutiny had not affected the troops at other stations.

The Calcutta market has generally undergone but little change. Freights continued high.

At Bombay freights were lower and still tending downwards.

wards.

The London Commercial Daily List had learned that report was current in well-informed quarters that government was in possession of news from India that tranquil lity had been restored.

The dates from Canton river are to the 8th of May

The dates from Canton river are to the 8th of May. Several attempts had been made to blow up the ships there, one of which was nearly successful. No military operations could be undertaken before October 1st, owing to the heat of the weather.

The Singapore correspondent of the London Times says that we have a little dispute here between the English and American authorities. On the 25th of February last the American ship Cour de Leon, Captain Tucker, bound to China, fell in with the Dutch ship Henrietta Maria. Captain Tucker boarded her, and found she was navigated by a Chinese crew only.

Their story was that they had risen against the Dutchmen and compelled the captain to run over to Cochiti-

Their story was that they had risen against the Dutchmen and compelled the captain to run over to Cochitt-China, where they allowed him and his officers to take to their boats, and they were trying to make their way to China.

Captain Tucker took possession of the Henrictte Maria after considerable difficulty, and took her to Singapore. The authorities here sent over to Batavia to give notice of the circumstances. The Yankee hoisted the American flag on board the Heuriette Maria, and the Singapore authorities sent over an armed force and hauled it down. A Dutch vessel-of-war now arrived and took away the ship, and the Batavian authorities say that any claim for salvage can be duly decided by the courts of Batavia.

Captain Tucker then put the matter into the hands of the consul, and the American sloop-of-war Portsmouth went ostensibly to see about it, but, as I believe, to take in the ratification of the American treaty with Siam.

The dates from Foo-Choo are to the 30th of April and mention the near approach of the rebels, causing considerable uncasiness among the merchants and wealthy people, who were removing their property.

A stoppage of trade was anticipated, and no operations in teas could be earried on for the next season.

At Hong-Kong business was very quiet and freights

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

We copy the following from the San Francisco Herald

of the 20th ult:

The news received from Oregon yesterday by the Commodore is probably the most important that we have ever received from that section of the country. It is known to most of our readers that the question of calling a convention for the formation of a State constitution has, for the last three years, been regularly submitted to the people of the Territory, and has, on each occasion, been as regularly defeated. It is probable that the people of Oregon are to be commended for the prudence which has marked their course in this matter, and the more especially as, by precipitancy, the foundation would be laid for a train of disorders which it would require years to correct. California is a case in point. We donned the tops wirds at the very commencement of our infancy, and pecially as, by precipitality, the following worst was to correct. California is a case in point. We donned the tops virilis at the very commencement of our infancy, and sprang into existence like Minerva, armed with helmet, spear, and buckler. The course pursued by us may exhibit our spirit and energy in a very favorable light, but it does not speak very well for our prudence. The difficulties which we have had to encounter, the troubles we have experienced, and the extent of the debt which we have been forced to contract, demonstrate the result of an eager haste to be admitted as an equal into the sisterhood of the States. But we did not set out to write of California, or the false steps which we made in the cardy part of our history, but of the thriving and staid Territory to the north of us, which now, after years of mature reflection, and a consciousness of its ability to enter into a higher and more exalted state of political existence, is about to throw of its swaldling-clothes, and take its stand side by side with us, as the second of that federation of States which will, before many years have clapsed, be found upon the Pacific coast of the North American continents. Oregon has 10,000 voters, and has a larger number of legal voters, in proportion to her population, than any congressional district in the United States, with the exception of our own State. Vermont, with 35,000 votes, has three representatives; Arkansas, with 15,000, two; and Louisiana, with 50,000, four. It will thus be seen that Oregon, on the score of votes, is fully entitled to take rank as a State; but for all that, the people of that Territory would, in all probability, have shrunk from assuming the responsibility of self-government this year but for the action of the last Congress. It was thought that the people needed a little encouragement, and an act, with scarcely any opposition, was passed, providing for the admission of the Territory as a State, on the formation of a State constitution, and under the stimulus of that act the

the people two senators and one representative lower house will be added to the delegation fr Pacific.

under the stimulus of that act the question almost unanimously at the election held on the 2d instant. A convention will accordingly be held next August, and if the constitution framed should be approved of by

lower house will be added to the delegation from the Pacific.

It is on this account that the success of the convention question in Oregon is of importance to us. For years past we have felt the want of a strong representation in the national councils. Two senators and two representatives cannot command the influence necessary for the development of the resources of the great Pacific coast. Up to within the last year, every measure calculated to promote our welfare was systematically snubbed in committee, and allowed 'to sleep the sleep that knows no waking' among the shelves of unfinished business. In 1862 we expect to have at least six representatives in the lower house, and these, with the Oregon delegation, will form the nucleus of a party which is destined to exert no trifling influence in the halls of national legislation.

Of the character of the institutions which will be established by the people of Oregon, we do not propose at this time to speak. It is positively asserted by those who are acquainted with the views of the people that Oregon will be a slave State; but whether such statements are corpect or not, it is impossible for us to say; for politics iff the neighboring Territory are just about as mixed up as anywhere else, and none but these personally conversant with them can be justified in deducing any conclusions. It is a fact, however, that there are very few black republicans in the Territory. They did not nominate any candidate for delegate. The fight was altogether among the contending wings of the democracy. It would seem from the papers that one wing of the party favored a kind of centralization of the power and patronage of the party, while the other opposed the system on the ground that it would substitute cancines and conventions for elections; a nomination, in consequence of the ground that it would substitute cancines and conventions for elections. A platform favoring the centralization system was adopted at the convention held some months ago at Salem. On that platform, it is claim

We learn from the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of Tuesday, the 7th inst., that on Monday last Mr. Brown, an Indian trader at the Sioux agency, arrived in St. Paul, and brought intelligence that a party under Mr. Flandrau pursued a portion of Ink-pa-du-ta's band of savages who committed the murders and atrocities at Spirit Lake, and shot a son of that barbarous and savage chief. This son, who has thus met his doom, was the Indian who dragged Mrs. Noble from the lodge of the Yankton chief, and, after outraging her, beat her to death with clubs.

An exchange paper says that a wrath of black-walnut leaves suspended in a room will drive out fies, and that they will not enter the room again till the wrath is withered.